COVERAGE NAME: HARDWDA

COVERAGE AREA: STATEWIDE

COVERAGE DESCRIPTION:

The 'HARDWOODS' layer represents the distribution of five hardwood cover types to establish quantitative, baseline information concerning California's hardwood resources. The cover types represented are: 1) blue oak woodland, 2) blue oak/foothill pine woodland, 3) valley oak woodland, 4) coastal oak woodland, and 5) montane hardwood mix. In addition, "potential" hardwoods have been mapped as well (see following discussion).

This dataset was developed by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Fire and Resource Assessment Program (CDF-FRAP), through contract with Pacific Meridian Resources (PMR). It represents an update of a previous dataset developed by CDF-FRAP through contract with The Natural Resources Management Department at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (Norm Pillsbury). The first dataset was developed through air photo interpretation and has a minimum mapping unit of 40 acres. The second dataset has retained the same polygons, but contains labels updated through image processing-based classification routines. In addition to updated labels, PMR generated polygons outside the original polygons that were labelled as "potential" hardwoods. Updates were not completed for the South Coast Ecological Region.

A raster-based (GRID) dataset is available as well. While it can be considered a by product of the classfication routines that were used to generate new labels for the polygon coverage, many users have found the raster dataset to be more useful as it is more accurate, and has a much smaller minimum mapping unit (25 meter pixels, or about .15 acres).

The details of both of these datasets are described in the final report, "California Hardwood Rangeland Monitoring, Final Report" (Pacific Meridian Resources, 1994), available from CDF.

VITAL STATISTICS:

Datum:	NAD 83
Projection:	Albers
Units:	Meters
1st Std. Parallel:	34 00 00 (34.0 degrees N)
2nd Std. Parallel:	40 30 00 (40.5 degrees N)
Longitude of Origin:	-120 00 00 (120.0 degrees W)
Latitude of Origin:	00 00 00 (0.0 degrees)
False Easting (X shift):	0
False Northing (Y shift):	-4,000,000
Source:	Pacific Meridian Resources, 1994
Source Media:	Aerial photos, Thematic Mapper Imagery
Source Projection:	N/A

Source Units:	N/A
Source Scale:	1:24,000, 1:58,000
Capture Method:	Hand digitizing Image Processing-based classification
Conversion Software:	ARC/INFO rev. 6.1
Data Structure:	Vector
ARC/INFO Coverage Type:	Polygon
ARC/INFO Precision:	Double
ARC/INFO Tolerances:	2 meters
Number of Features:	6,682 polygons
Layer Size:	7.5 Mb
Data Updated:	January 1994

DATA DICTIONARY:

File name: HARDWDA.PAT
Record length: 80

NOTE: Items common to all polygon coverages: AREA, PERIMETER, <coverage>#, and <coverage>-ID are not described here.

COLUMN	ITEM NAME	WIDTH	OUTPUT	TYPE	N.DEC
1	AREA	8	18	F	5
9	PERIMETER	8	18	F	5
17	HARDWDA#	4	5	B	-
21	HARDWDA-ID	4	5	B	-
25	HWPOLYS-ID	4	5	B	-
29	REGION_NUMBER	1	1	I	-
30	COV_TYP	10	10	C	-
40	PILS_CC	6	6	C	-
46	WHR_CC	6	6	C	-
52	SIZE	6	6	C	-

ITEM DESCRIPTIONS:

HWPOLYS-ID: Relate item back to Pillsbury polygon coverage.

REGION_NUMBER: Ecological analysis regions.

1. Central Coast
3. San Joaquin/East Side Sierra
4. Sacramento/North Interior
5. Central Sierra
6. North Coast

COV_TYP: Cover type.

BOW: Blue Oak Woodland
BODP: Blue Oak \ Foothill Pine
VOW: Valley Oak Woodland
COW: Coastal Oak Woodland
MH: Montane Hardwoods
OTHER: Non-Hardwood
NODATA: No data for sliver polygon
POTENTIAL: Vegetation classified as hardwood outside the Pillsbury hardwood polygons

PILS_CC: Crown closure codes for the Pillsbury classification scheme.
1 <10%
2 10-33%
3 34-75%
4 76-100%
5 OTHER
NODATA

WHR_CC: Crown closure codes for the WHR classification scheme.
1 10-24%
2 25-39%
3 40-59%
4 60-100%
5 OTHER

SIZE: Size labels for hardwoods polygons.
S: Small (< 12")
L: Large (>= 12")
NH: Non-hardwood
NODATA

DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT:

The following are subjective comments regarding this data:
Many users have found this dataset to be too generalized due to the size of the polygons (40 acre minimum mapping unit). The raster-based dataset used to label these polygons has been more popular when accuracy rather than small-scale mapping is important.